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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
10-15 (10-17). Tomorrow variable.  
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Austria	10.8	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18.8	Luxembourg	15.15
Denmark	3.00	Morocco	2.00
France	11.00	Netherlands	2.25
Germany	12.00	Norway	2.75
Greece	15.00	Portugal	10.00
India	15.00	Spain	35.00
Italy	20.00	Sweden	1.25
Japan	1.00	Switzerland	1.50
South Korea	1.00	Turkey	1.50
Taiwan	1.00	U.S. Military (G.I.)	30.00
Thailand	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.50

542 \* \* PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1974 Established 1887



D MAN—Protesting Buddhist monk holds defaced South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu during government demonstration in Saigon yesterday.

## ist Demonstrators Stone on Legislature's Building

By James M. Markham

N. Oct. 20 (NYT).—Anti-government demonstrators pushed over a thin police barricade and stormed the National Assembly building today after one of them roared a slogan in plain defiance of the police. The demonstrators, who were mostly Buddhist monks and laymen, had been protesting the government's policies for several days. They were seen carrying banners and shouting slogans. The police used tear gas to disperse the crowd, but the demonstrators refused to retreat. The National Assembly building is a prominent landmark in Saigon, and the demonstration there was a significant event in the city's recent history.

## Rockefeller Must Pay Added Tax

By Spencer Rich and William Greider

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller has agreed to pay an additional \$820,000 in federal taxes for the years 1969-1973 following an audit of his tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Rockefeller said the IRS, in routine audits of his taxes for the past five years, had disallowed \$1.4 million in deductions that he had claimed.

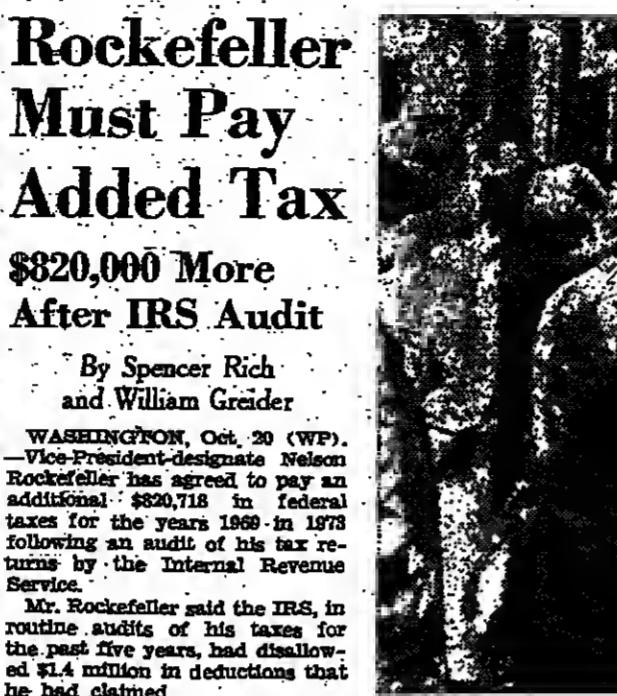
Mr. Rockefeller's tax information was contained in a letter to the two congressional committees which have jurisdiction over his nomination, the Senate Rules Committee and the House Judiciary Committee. Both chambers must approve the nomination by majority vote. The letter was released by Mr. Rockefeller's press aide Friday night.

Yesterdays letter to the same committees that he had made nearly 200 educational and charitable gifts totaling \$24,712,245 over the past 17 years.

Gifts to the State  
Among the 16 gifts of \$300,000 or more, one of the most unusual was \$555,393 to the State of New York. Aides said this donation took the form of landscaping, a swimming pool and other improvements to the executive mansion in Albany paid for from Mr. Rockefeller's own pocket while governor.

The listings show that Mr. Rockefeller spread his gifts liberally—to museums, universities, study groups, religious groups regardless of faith, communities he lived in, schools, black colleges and other institutions.

President Ford, who is campaigning for the November elections, was asked during a news conference aboard his plane today whether any conservative Republicans had asked him to withdraw the Rockefeller nomination. AP reported. The President replied: "I wouldn't say anybody asked me."



Passersby watching voting returns at Zurich information station yesterday.

## 66% Say No in Referendum

By John M. Goshko

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (WP).—Swiss voters today decisively rejected a proposal that more than half a million foreigners—one half the number living in the country—be evicted from Switzerland by the end of 1977.

Final returns showed that 66 per cent of the Swiss voting had cast their ballots against the proposal. It was rejected by the majority of voters in each of the country's 26 cantons.

The vote was on the so-called "people and homeland initiative." Its supporters claimed that Switzerland has suffered "over-foreignization."

There had been widespread concern that approval of the plan might spark similar native backlash movements in other countries, which also are heavily dependent on foreign labor.

Still, the fact that the plan did win approximately 34 per cent of the vote was a sign that the controversy has not yet been fully laid to rest.

Most observers here ascribed the defeat to the fact that the electorate regarded the plan's provisions as harsh and drastic. If adopted, it would have forced the government to expel foreign workers at the rate of roughly a thousand a day for the next three years.

The hardships imposed by such a timetable would have severely damaged Switzerland's image throughout the world. It also would have stripped some sectors of the economy, especially the tourist and service industries, of many workers that their ability to function would have been seriously impaired.

These were the points made repeatedly in recent weeks by the forces against the initiative. The opposition included the entire Swiss establishment—all the major political parties, the employers' associations, the trade unions, the churches and the principal organs of the press.

The proposal was even opposed by James Schwarzenbach, the country's most influential far-right politician, who in 1970 organized a milder and almost successful attempt to cut back the foreign population, had denounced the latest initiative as a "European version of what [President] Idi Amin did in Uganda" to the Asian population there.

Switzerland, with its low birth rate and chronic labor shortage, has the worst migrant problem in Western Europe. Of the country's 6.5 million inhabitants, slightly more than one million are non-Swiss.

The immigrants, mainly from Italy and other southern countries, now make up 16 per cent of Switzerland's population and 27 per cent of its work force. In the German-speaking northern regions of this trilingual country, nearly half the workers are foreigners.

In 1970, Mr. Schwarzenbach's party won a record low of 18 per cent because of its failure to curb inflation.

The daily said that more than 50 per cent of the Japanese supported Mr. Tanaka at the time he established diplomatic relations with China in September, 1972.



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## U.S. Sets Grain Sale To Russia

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—The United States has agreed to sell the Soviet Union 2.2 million tons of grain and wheat in return for assurances that the Russians will not attempt to buy any more U.S. grain through next summer, Treasury Secretary William Simon announced yesterday.

The compromise over the controversial grain shipments in the Russians was worked out by Mr. Simon during top-level talks in Moscow from Oct. 12 through last Tuesday, in which the Treasury secretary stressed the need for continued economic cooperation between the two countries.

A Treasury Department announcement also said that Soviet representatives had agreed to "work toward" the development of a data-exchange system. The purpose of such a system, which the Russians long have resisted, would be to forewarn the United States and other major grain producers of Moscow's import needs so that unexpected purchases would not occur and disrupt international markets.

Such an unexpected purchase agreement two weeks ago between Russia and two U.S. companies, involving 3.4 million tons of grain, caused the Ford administration to pressure the private companies to cancel the sale. The United States then imposed a modified system of controls on all large shipments abroad.

Resignation Calls  
The earlier Soviet grain purchase resulted in calls for the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Earl Butte, who conceded at a subsequent Senate hearing that he had been given some advance notice of Soviet plans.

Under the compromise announced by Mr. Simon yesterday, Moscow will be permitted to buy one million tons of corn and 1.2 million tons of wheat, valued at around \$200 million. Exports said that the plan calls for "one million tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of corn a month through next summer."

In addition, the Treasury said, one million tons of grain can be delivered "from other exporting countries." Sources said some of this could be U.S. grain already shipped abroad.

The agreement worked out by Mr. Simon sharply limits the amount of corn available to the Russians. In the last two years, the United States has shipped three million tons annually to feed a growing livestock herd.

It is estimated that the U.S. corn crop will be 15 per cent smaller than last year's. The amount of corn available for export, about one-quarter of the total grown, is expected to decline from 44 million tons last year to between 21 and 27 million tons. Outstanding export sales as of Sept. 1 totaled more than 30 million tons, the Agriculture Department has reported, but some of it may involve speculative purchases of U.S. feed grains.

The wheat crop harvested this year was a record, though less than the amount the Agriculture Department had predicted. Last week, some officials in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Many Limiting Factors Involved

because of the end of grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

Equal tariff treatment can only make U.S. markets more enticing to the Russians, although they seem confused about how to proceed. The tariff on Soviet ball bearings, for example, would drop from 35 to 6 per cent. The tariff on a bottle of Russian vodka would run \$2 less, putting it into the price range of American brands.

U.S. firms are likely to keep seeking Soviet raw materials, such as petroleum and non-ferrous metals, which have been exempted from the stiff tariffs. But the Russians may also find that the trade benefits will prompt greater interest in their semiprocessed materials, heavy machinery, power transformers and generators and aircraft such as the Yak-40 short-haul jet or a line of heavy-carpo helicopters. If there is something they will not sell, they have not indicated what it is.

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## On Trip to Moscow

with a mixture of anxiety and optimism.

Their optimism was based on agreements reached in Moscow last July to seek a 10-year accord rather than a permanent one, and to make the treaty as broad as possible, not just limited to controlling the numbers of multiple nuclear warheads or multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles—known as MIRVs.

These agreements, it is hoped on both sides, will leave more freedom to maneuver politically and to make more trade-offs between different kinds of weapons systems than has been possible in the last two years.

Their anxiety is tied to the belief that détente is in trouble politically in both countries and that an accord on strategic arms could provide needed medicine. This is coupled with a realization that it will be difficult to reconcile positions on strategic arms.

Nevertheless, the officials said they hoped that Mr. Kissinger's proposals on totals of missiles, bombers, warheads and explosive power—could narrow the negotiating gap.

Soviet diplomats have said—and American officials expect—that Moscow will make specific counterproposals, although neither side will present formal treaties.

Soviet and American diplomats spoke of the forthcoming talks

## 9 Injured in Ulster Shootings; Troops Halt Catholic March

By [Name]

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The police said nearly all of the attacks apparently were sectarian.

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Inter-Continental London  
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**BEY**  
Phoenix Inter-Continental  
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**JRS**  
Inter-Continental Jerusalem  
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## Citizens' Suggestions Sought

## Oil-Wealthy Alberta Searches For Ways to Spend Its Money

By William Borders

EDMONTON, Alberta (NYT).—At a time when most governments are struggling hard to stay solvent, Alberta, which produces 83 per cent of Canada's oil, has more money than it knows what to do with.

Because of recent increases in the price of oil, Alberta is now accumulating extra royalties at the rate of nearly \$1 billion a year. The province's premier, Peter Lougheed, is appealing to Albertans for suggestions about how to spend the money, most

of which comes from consumers in the United States.

"I consider it desirable to have the benefit of the views of each of you individually, either in writing or directly," the premier said a few weeks ago in a speech to a group of businessmen in Calgary.

"We're not going to be pressured into any quick decisions," he promised. "It will be at least a year before any significant investment decisions are made."

## Shifting Money

In the meantime, the province is shifting the money in and out of short-term bank notes, bonds and common stocks and getting an average return of 10.9 per cent on it, according to Gordon Mindey, the province's treasurer.

"Now that we've become a major factor in Canada's capital market, we're assessing our cash flow on an up-to-the-minute basis," Mr. Mindey said.

Every day, government financial analysts have an average of between \$2 million and \$3 million of new money to invest, as Alberta crude oil flows steadily to United States and Canada.

From scores of wells scattered all over its rolling ranch land, Alberta draws 1.6 million barrels of oil a day. A year ago, the basic wellhead price was \$4 a barrel, now it is \$6.80 and under the theory that the people of Alberta own the resources, two-thirds of that windfall increase is going to the provincial government.

There is also a surcharge of several million dollars on the oil that is exported to the United States, bringing the price paid by Americans up to the fluctuating world-market level. But that charge, in the form of an export tax, does not have as concentrated an impact on Alberta, because it is collected by the national government in Ottawa, which spreads it through eastern Canada in oil-impacts subsidies.

## Social Services

There is no sales or inheritance tax in Alberta and the province is also offering an increasing number of educational and social services to its 1.7 million people. For example, Alberta has over the age of 65 benefit from an unusually broad health-care program, in which even glasses and hearing aids are free.

Ten or 15 years from now, the oil companies maintain, the province's conventional reserves will have been used up. However, the production of synthetic crude oil from the enormous deposits of Alberta's Athabasca oil sands should have accelerated.

Mr. Lougheed hopes to use his government's new wealth to broaden Alberta's economic base, making it less exclusively dependent on oil, so that the economic boom will not be followed by a bust after the oil is gone.

## U.S. Group to Go To Saudi Arabia For Arms Talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—A Defense Department team will visit Saudi Arabia this Friday to discuss arms sales and reorganization of the Saudi armed forces, U.S. government officials said Friday.

However, a State Department spokesman denied reports that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had made a secret deal with Saudi Arabia linking huge U.S. arms sales and a reduction in oil prices. "There is nothing to that," department spokesman Robert Anderson said.

Defense Department sources said that U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia were at present running at \$887 million a year and could double or even triple. They said that the Pentagon arms team would go to Saudi Arabia for a 10-day visit.

## French Minister Confers in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues today declared France's support for the rights of the Palestinian people in talks with Lebanese leaders here, official sources said.

In meetings with the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Fuad Nefiah, and President Suleiman Frangieh, Mr. Sauvagnargues reiterated France's backing of UN Security Council resolutions on the Middle East.

These call, among other things, for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, the right of every nation in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries and a just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

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SAYING GOOD-BYE—While Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada waits at the top of the airline ramp, his wife comforts their son Justin, nearly 3, who was left at home. The man at the center of the ramp was not identified.

## Trudeau Due in Paris Today To Try for Better Relations

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada arrives in Paris tomorrow for a two-day visit designed to introduce a new era in the often-strained relationship between Canada and France.

Because of hostility that dates back to President Charles de Gaulle's courtship of the Quebec separatists, it had been 10 years since the last official invitation for a Canadian prime minister to visit France, which is the ethnic and linguistic homeland of one out of four Canadians.

"With one of the world's largest French-speaking populations, Canada should have close, warm ties with France," an official in Ottawa said.

## Part of Effort

Like the visit to Canada last month by Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan, Mr. Trudeau's visit to France is part of an effort by Ottawa to look in new directions in foreign policy and trade, reducing Canada's overwhelming dependence on the United States.

But, in the case of France, there is enormous symbolic importance.

## Danish Premier Is Said to Meet Mao at Resort

PEKING, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Mao Tse-tung, who has been absent from this capital for at least six weeks, today met Danish Premier Poul Hartung for one hour at an undisclosed location, reliable sources said.

The sources quoted Mr. Hartung as saying later that he had been asked not to disclose where the meeting took place.

Asked about reports that Mr. Mao, 84, had suffered a severe stroke, Mr. Hartung said that the Chinese leader was bright, clear, well-informed and showed a sense of humor, the sources said.

Chinese officials have kept silent about where Mr. Mao is staying, although many observers believe he is in Hangzhou, a resort city in central China.

Mr. Hartung yesterday met with Premier Zhou Enlai, who has been ill for the past five months, in a hospital. It was the 78-year-old Mr. Zhou's first meeting with a foreign visitor in two weeks.

## Synod Emphasizes Diversity of Church

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Oct. 20 (NYT).—When the Roman Catholic Synod of Bishops opened here last month, it was inevitable that the church, which calls itself universal and apostolic, should remember other institutions in dependency on men for its noblest purposes, should show the signs in its garment.

Faith is singular, but bishops are plural, divided by geography, temperament, interests, obsessions, problems and views on virtually every aspect of how to preach and practice the gospel. In some countries there is the majority religion, and in others they are almost entirely alien. Sometimes cast out or at least forbidden to preach. Some are conservative, others liberal.

The 208 bishops and other church dignitaries who make up this fourth synod since Vatican Council II (1962-1965) are to advise Pope Paul VI on "evangelization in the modern world." In plenary sessions usually attended by the Pope, and in 12 separate working groups organized by language (English, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Latin), they have been rediscovering the diversity of their experiences and the common concern to them all.

As the Most Rev. Donald Montague, bishop of Umiak, Rhodesia, put it: "The sense of a growing gap between the Christian message and the disinterest of the world."

Global Catalogue

Poland's Karol Cardinal Wojtyla drew up a global catalogue of concerns. African bishops, he noted in his summary of synodal

## Tory Leader Ignores It

## Movement to Replace Heath Divides Conservative Party

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The secret meetings are under way and the Conservative party is well into a struggle over whether to pick a new leader.

There is talk of a "Tory Mafia" intent on replacing Edward Heath, the 55-year-old former prime minister during whose leadership the party has lost three of the last four elections. Some Tory members of Parliament, holding private talks on Mr. Heath's future, have been photographed walking nervously out of back doors as if hiding out from the Bank of England.

The bookies are taking bets on possible successors. One man who is not waiting is Mr. Heath, who seems to have made up his mind not to go, at least not yet. If the group seeking to oust him makes an offer, he intends to refuse.

Most political experts agree, however, that it is not a question of whether Mr. Heath steps down, but when. His supporters appear to have headed off what they called the "unseemly" attempts by his opponents to force a quick departure following the latest Tory defeat at the polls.

## No Need to Rush

The Conservatives have never been known for demonstrations of compassion toward defeated leaders, especially three-time losers. But strong voices within the party are arguing that there is time for deliberation and no need to rush to find a successor.

Mr. Heath, who has been the

party's leader since 1965 and was prime minister from 1970 until his defeat last February, has said very little about the issue.

A crucial problem for the anti-Heath forces is who will replace him. There is no logical successor, no name on everyone's lips. All those mentioned so far appear to have drawbacks that deprive them of widespread party support.

William Whitelaw, the chairman of the party and the former administrator for Northern Ireland, is supported by many in the party and is regarded generally as the front-runner. A somewhat folksy politician who reflects warmth and conciliation, Mr. Whitelaw has not built his reputation on intellectual strengths and many Tories doubt that he would be a match for Prime Minister Harold Wilson in debates.

Robert Carr, the former home secretary, has his backers, but not many people outside of London have heard of him.

## House Philosopher

One of the strongest challenges is expected from Sir Keith Joseph, the soft-spoken former social services minister, who often operates as a Tory house philosopher. He is gaining support but does not seem to come over well on television and has been criticized in the press.

The choice of the party leader is up to the 78 Conservative members in the Commons. Until 10 years ago, Tory leaders were replaced through the mysterious procedures of a "magic circle" of Conservatives who professed to sound out party opinion.

Mr. Heath was the first Tory leader to be elected by a vote of all his parliamentary colleagues. And there is nothing that prevents him from taking his chances again if his opponents decide to ballot in any effort to topple him.

## U.S. to Sell Russia Grain

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington said that Russia may have miscalculated the U.S. reaction to their purchases here, since in 1972 and last year, such purchases were 17 million and seven million tons, respectively.

Others said that the Russians probably were trying to obtain additional grain for their reserves, or for resale or loan to their allies in Eastern Europe, or to India.

The Soviet Union has agreed to participate in the World Food Conference, scheduled to start in Washington on Nov. 5. However, officials are uncertain about Moscow's readiness to participate in a world food security system requiring countries to hold grain reserves and to take action to stabilize world grain prices.

## Opposition Party Gains in Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Elections in two of Austria's nine provinces today brought a substantial swing away from the ruling Socialist party towards the opposition People's party. The results continued a trend shown in nearly all local elections since 1972.

The polls for legislatures in the southern province of Styria and the western province of Vorarlberg involved about a million voters, approximately a fifth of the country's electorate.

In Styria, the conservative People's party increased its seats from 20 to 31, achieving an absolute majority in the 56-seat legislature. The Socialists dropped from 26 to 25 seats and the rightist Freedom party retained its two seats. The Socialists retained their 10 places in the 36-seat Vorarlberg parliament, but the People's party increased its majority by three to 23 seats, at the expense of the Freedom party which dropped to four seats.

## Costa Gomes Stresses Ties Of Portugal to U.S., NATO

By Henry Gimiger

LISBON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—President Francisco de Costa Gomes, returning from a visit to Washington and the United Nations, today stressed the importance of Portugal's ties with the United States and NATO.

As he spoke at the airport, the Portuguese Communist party, one of the main enemies of American concern about Portugal's future, was taking a moderate line at its first legal convention in Portugal in more than 50 years.

Alvaro Cunhal, the party's secretary-general and a minister without portfolio in the government, made it clear in an opening statement that his party would do nothing now to hinder the President's efforts to maintain the country on the democratic course Gen. Costa Gomes had pledged in his speech to the United Nations and in his talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Gen. Costa Gomes said the talks in Washington were "extraordinarily important" for Portugal because they opened the door to negotiations "in which both countries are interested, especially since the help that we will be able to get from that great country will be given to us as we thought."

The Portuguese have asked for aid in return for renewing, for

five years, a lease the United States has held on the Lajes air base in the Azores.

The Costa Gomes visit to Washington, according to the President and diplomatic sources here, helped to dispel a series of mutual concerns that began with the military coup last April and became aggravated three weeks ago when, in a conflict between conservatives and leftists, Gen. Antonio de Spínola resigned as president with veiled warnings of possible leftist dictatorship.

Mr. Kissinger, in particular, was understood to have been worried about the possibility of a Communist take-over, not only in Portugal but possibly in Spain and Greece. He even sent a special four-man team here a few days ago to assess the country's future direction.

The team's report appeared to be reassuring enough to produce willingness by the United States to help the crisis-ridden Portuguese economy over a difficult period that could conceivably wreck the military government's often stated intention of holding free elections next March.

After Gen. Spínola's resignation, highly placed officials here complained of American silence and the fear was voiced that Washington might start to treat Portugal like another Cuba or, worse, another Vietnam.

## Tass Charges West Distorted Trial of Polsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union charged yesterday that Western reports on the trial of a prominent Jewish activist for dangerous driving were aimed at distorting the truth about Soviet life and law.

The charge was made in a commentary issued by Tass news agency in its English service.

Viktor Polsky, a 44-year-old physicist who has been refused permission to emigrate to Israel on security grounds, was found guilty of driving dangerously and running into a 10-year-old law student, Tatyana Zhukova. He was fined 100 rubles (\$136).

Witnesses at the trial, including two doctors from the hospital where she was taken after the incident, testified that she had told them she deliberately ran in front of Mr. Polsky's vehicle.

In its commentary, Tass said Mr. Polsky had been found guilty after a thorough investigation. It charged that Western reporters had sought to present the trial as evidence of the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union.

## A U.S. Bishop Leads South Korean Protest

SEOUL, Oct. 20 (AP).—An American bishop led 500 chanting Catholics, priests, nuns and laymen today in an anti-government demonstration that police tried to break up with tear gas.

Headed by the Most Rev. William McNaughton of Boston, the marchers chanted "Dictatorial regime go away" after attending mass on the plaza outside Incheon Cathedral, 20 miles west of Seoul. Police asked some demonstrators but later freed them all. There were no serious injuries.

## Korean Assassin Sentenced to Die

SEOUL, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A court yesterday sentenced Mun Se Kwang to death for killing the wife of President Chung Hee Park here two months ago.

Mun, 22, was found guilty on charges of murder, attempted insurance, theft and violations of various laws involving South Korea's security.

He was convicted of trying to assassinate Mr. Park with a pistol during a ceremony Aug. 16 marking Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule. He missed his target, but fatally shot Mrs. Park in the head.

50:30 من الأصل





## Demand Faculty Purge

k Universities Are Shut  
ispute on Pro-Junta Staff

By Steven V. Roberts

Oct. 20 (NYT).—A building up in the universities over the past 100 professors collaborating with the junta that governed for

ani Tries  
Reunite  
Coalition

Oct. 20 (NYT).—Struggle in the most difficult in the 30 years of the Republic. Premier Amintore Fanfani at today to find a com-

between the irreconcilable economic reality—inflation, unemployment, and the apparent lack of any

closing his third day with the Socialists, he hopes to entice a coalition with his

long Argument they finally agreed on program, the Socialists

communist party, the Western Europe, is a "serious govern-

Democrats are insisting Socialists resume fidelity center-left coalition not

Socialists weighed in demands, Mr. Fanfani expectedly decided to

lation, Budget Cuts Raise Issues on U.S. Arms Spending

Michael Getler NGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—Combined effect on the of soaring inflation and

the Defense Department is viewed as a immediate attention

View Shared stration officials outside

There is still not much information on the precise effect of rising prices on defense, in part because more than half the mil-

poned for at least a month to avoid conflicts between militant students and suspect professors. Protesters have blocked faculty elections on two campuses on the ground that alleged collaborators were being allowed to participate.

The government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis has established procedures for judging the accused professors, but his ministers are caught between student activists, who think the purge is too moderate, and the educational establishment, which thinks it is too radical.

The dispute is only a preliminary round in a larger battle—basic reform of the archaic educational structure. This adds up to a very dangerous situation, according to Nicholas Louras, Minister of Education. The implications for Greece's fragile new democracy could be vast.

Organized Leftists A highly organized group of leftist students "helped lead the fight against the military dictatorship, which collapsed last July after the Cyprus crisis erupted. Many had been arrested and tortured, and now they have both experience and a political voice.

While the purging of faculty members is the students' primary demand, their others include postponement of parliamentary elections scheduled for Nov. 17. This demand is also made by the Communists and by Andreas Papandreu, the leftist leader, who strongly influences the major student groups.

With elections of student officers to be held Nov. 9, the government is worried that the campaign could produce large and unruly gatherings. As Mr. Louras, a retired professor of obstetrics and gynecology, put it, "Caramanlis is afraid of trouble, and he's right. I am afraid of trouble too. But we must give the students their rights. On the other side, if they try to disturb order, they will be stopped. But that would be a catastrophe."

Campus Commissars The military junta caused serious erosion in the standards and independence of the institutions of higher learning. "Commissars," usually retired generals, were appointed to watch over each campus. Some professors were removed. Elections were often influenced or ignored. Some educators cooperated with the dictatorship. Including about a dozen who took government posts.

The government has reinstated anyone who was ousted and has dismissed about 30 teachers who had been appointed illegally. More than 100 others are being evaluated, with about 50 expected to face a special nine-man tribunal headed by the chief judge of Greece.

This process reflects a problem that has arisen throughout Greek society: "What standards should be applied to collaborators?" The regulation states that professors will be judged only for actions that exceeded their legal obligations.

Others, including some defense officials, are worried that if the Pentagon were forced to operate with less purchasing power for the next few years, the military could not always be relied upon to cut back excess support rather than combat "muscle."

Another concern is that inflation might produce an "irrelevant" American arsenal 10 years from now. In other words, these officials fear that if very high inflation persists, decisions taken now on new and expensive projects such as the B-1 bomber, the XM-1 tank and Navy ships will suffer so from rising prices in years ahead that not enough of these weapons can be built to be militarily significant without wrecking the rest of the military's needs.

There is still not much information on the precise effect of rising prices on defense, in part because more than half the mil-



SEASONAL VARIATIONS—While snow fell this weekend in the Tatra Mountains of Poland, it was still Indian summer in parts of the Eastern United States.



## Japanese Rally Protests U.S. A-Arms

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The cry of "Yankee go home" sounded again in Tokyo last week as Japanese demonstrators, led by saffron-robed drummers and lantern-bearers, marched past the premier's office and the U.S. Embassy.

The demonstration, which involved about 1,000 men and women, according to the police, was organized by the Communist party and its anti-nuclear affiliate, an organization known as Gensuikyo. It was directed against the entry into Japan of nuclear weapons aboard U.S. warships—an emotional issue in this nation that remembers well the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Premier Kakuei Tanaka and his foreign minister, Toshio Kimura, are vigorously trying to damp down the issue of American

nuclear arms in Japan before President Ford's arrival here Nov. 18 for a four-day visit. Reports continue to circulate that the United States has brought nuclear weapons into Japan with the secret permission of the Japanese government. Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Kimura deny that this has happened.

The U.S. State Department has been more cautious. When news reports of a secret "transit agreement" were published in 1971, the department categorically denied them. Now it has shifted its ground, refusing either to confirm or deny similar reports. As a matter of policy, the United States never confirms or denies the presence of nuclear arms anywhere.

The current nuclear issue can be divided into two parts. One involves the question of a pos-

sible secret transit agreement allowing the United States to bring nuclear weapons into Japan on ships or planes temporarily but not to deploy or send them into action from here. The second is whether the United States is actually bringing in nuclear arms under that agreement.

The evidence that the transit agreement exists is contained in national security study memoranda written in 1969 at the direction of Henry Kissinger, who was then President Richard Nixon's adviser on national security.

In dealing with the issue of withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Okinawa at the time of the island's return to Japanese control, the memoranda refer to the transit agreement with the notation that it was a sensitive and closely held secret.

The indications that U.S. warships are actually bringing nuclear arms into Japan, under a transit agreement, came mainly from a retired Navy rear admiral, Gene LaRoque, in testimony before a congressional committee.

Adm. LaRoque made two points: that warships capable of carrying nuclear weapons usually do so and that those ships do not unload those weapons when they enter Japanese harbors.

Danes Assure Israeli  
On Soviet Pamphlet

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Israeli Ambassador Moshe Leshem has said he is satisfied by assurances given him by the Danish government that an anti-Zionist pamphlet distributed at a Soviet industrial and trade exhibition here would be taken out of circulation.

A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy said the booklet was merely one of several at the exhibit discussing Soviet domestic and foreign policy from private and official points of view. He said that the views expressed in the document, entitled "Zionist Falsehood," did not coincide completely with official policy.

## Italy Bus Fall Kills 4

VENICE, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Four Yugoslavs died and 50 were hurt yesterday when a tourist bus left a highway near Portogruaro, 60 miles northeast of Venice, and hurtled down a slope.

## Calls for Controls

Venezuelan Says Oil Firms  
Make Unjustly High Profits

By Marvinne Howe

CARACAS, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Venezuela's leading petroleum authority, Juan Pablo Feres Alfonso, denounced international oil companies yesterday for making "unjust and exorbitant" profits and urged oil producers to establish controls to protect consumers.

Mr. Feres Alfonso, chief architect of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, declared that oil prices could be lowered to a "just level" if the organization established necessary controls on companies' profits. He emphasized that the OPEC had failed in its original commitment to protect the interests of the consumers.

The 71-year-old former minister of mines made his remarks during a lecture to Venezuelan postgraduate students in petroleum studies, but he appeared to address primarily the OPEC, which is to meet in Vienna Oct. 23 to set a uniform price for oil.

Oil prices should not be reduced below \$10 a barrel, Mr. Feres Alfonso stressed, warning that a lower price would "endanger the future of a series of programs for developing new sources of energy."

However, he declared that the OPEC should regulate excess profits of companies and cancel contracts if necessary. He estimated that companies in Venezuela—led by Exxon, Shell, Gulf and Mobil—made \$4.135 billion in excess profits last year. He said the companies were making 35-per-cent profit per barrel when a "reasonable" profit

would be 15 per cent, based on other industrial activities. Venezuela's decision to nationalize the petroleum industry next year could lower the price of oil by eliminating the companies' excess profits, he added. Venezuela is the leading foreign supplier of crude and oil products to the United States.

Mr. Feres Alfonso reacted bitterly to "threats" by President Ford against oil producers and said that the United States should control the "abusive" profits of multinational firms through the Federal Energy Authority and reduce "excessive consumption."

He declared that the five big consumers—the United States, West Germany, France, Great Britain and Japan—with 472 million inhabitants, use 302 million barrels of oil a day while the rest of the world's 3,238 billion inhabitants use only 25.8 million barrels a day. The United States, however, consumes almost twice as much per capita as the four other big consumers together, he said.

Argentina Blast Kills 2 Policemen BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A bomb blew up in the face of two police demolition experts attempting to disarm it yesterday, killing them, an Argentine police spokesman said. The blast occurred in a Citroen automobile showroom.

In the city of Cordoba, 440 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, police launched a dragnet in search of four raiders who riddled an army officer's car with bullets at midnight Friday. The officer, Lt. Luis Recalde, was wounded in the head but able to call for help.

At least 156 persons have been killed this year in leftist and rightist guerrilla battles and assassinations.

Australia Cuts Down Rocket Center Staff CANBERRA, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Australian government has decided to reduce sharply the staff of the rocket and missile testing center at Woomera in South Australia. Government officials said that the decision had been made following a British reassessment of Woomera's future usefulness.

The officials said that the decision had been based on the assumption that Britain did not plan to continue using the Woomera rocket range for its research beyond 1976.

81% in U.S. See  
Inflation as Main  
Issue, Poll Finds

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 20 (AP).—No issue since World War II has dominated Americans' thinking as does inflation today, and Democrats are viewed as most likely to solve the nation's problems, according to the Gallup poll.

The Gallup organization said these conclusions were drawn from a Sept. 27-30 survey in which the questions—what the nation's greatest problems are and which party can best deal with them—have been an accurate past barometer of the nation's political mood, especially in off-year elections.

Gallup noted that the Democrats have their widest lead since 1946 as the party viewed as most capable of handling the nation's problems.

In the latest survey, 81 per cent of those questioned cited the high cost of living as the nation's leading problem.

The survey showed 63 per cent favoring the Democrats as better able to handle the nation's problems and 37 per cent favoring the Republicans.

## Burma Floods Kill 118

RANGOON, Burma, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Recent floods in 12 states in Burma killed 118 persons and destroyed nearly one million acres of farmland. It was announced today.

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## Soldiers, Police Called 'Different'

## Brutality Charges Decline in Ulster

Richard Eder

(NYT)—Accusations of British Army and Northern Ireland police brutality against prisoners and civilians in the last

and civil-rights groups had extensive evidence of and brutal interrogation in 1971—Amnesty International in a study of the word "torture"—tation is quite different now, they say, as pick up people for one of brusque and humiliating treatment, mal brutality but no or consistent use of

tions of army spokesmen of Roman Catholic critical of the army. In Army headquarters, an official complaint was sometimes made intensive efforts

## Occasions

all may be occasions to get thumped," he quite possible a man looked about. It does not seem to be a formal complaint, but it is a course. We soldiers charged and it." Mr. Corry, who speaks Northern Ireland Civil



CHECKING—A British soldier inspects a motorist's identification papers in Belfast during a hunt for arms.

Rights Association, said: "There has been a very marked decline in the actual use of torture. All you have now is individual and mercifully isolated instances of mistreatment."

Kevin Boyle, a Socialist lawyer who is bringing a complaint before the European Civil Rights Commission on behalf of men ar-

rested in 1971, said the main problem now was "random army brutality" during the four-hour period that troops are allowed to hold people before turning them over to the police.

As for the police, he added, "there is no question their interrogation methods have improved," for "there are no longer

many complaints against them of the kind of physical and psychological brutality we had three years ago."

When the British cracked down on the rising communal violence in Northern Ireland in 1971 by ordering internment without trial, more than 300 people were arrested in a few hours. In the main there has been no denial of allegations, supported by a great deal of evidence, that prisoners were beaten for long periods, hooded, disoriented with lights and noise, threatened with death and put under other forms of extreme pressure.

Not only did an official British commission accept much of this evidence—though terming the actions "mistreatment" rather than brutality—but the first of several hundred civil suits are being decided in the plaintiffs' favor.

Mr. Boyle and others believe that the abandonment of "deep interrogation" methods is a direct result of the pressure brought on the British government by press publicity, the investigative work of such respected independent bodies as Amnesty International and the complaints before the European Civil Rights Commission.

All this does not mean that the lawyers, the civil-rights groups, the Catholic community as a whole and even many Protestants do not have serious misgivings about army conduct. Many would agree that the problem lies with the use of any army as a police force rather than with any special fault on the part of the troops.

## Presidents' Talk Will Give Mexico Fleeting U.S. Focus on Its Problems

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT)—For a few hours tomorrow, the attention of the United States will focus fleetingly on its southern neighbor when President Ford and Mexico's President Luis Echeverria meet at the Arizona border.

After the meeting, Mexico's stability and friendship will be taken for granted, as they have been for 30 years. But the "good neighbor" is restless, suffering economic and political troubles at home even as it seeks a more prominent role in world affairs. Domestically, Mexico is moving away from the conservative policies that brought it a quarter century of rapid economic growth but did little to resolve its fundamental social problems of poverty and unemployment. In pressing reforms, Mr. Echeverria has been opposed both by the powerful private sector and a new left-wing guerrilla movement, which believes that the 45-year-old system of one-party rule is incapable of nonviolent change.

Political opinion has been polarized. Questions such as the state's role in the economy and the need for tax reform are now answered in political discourse in the extremes of socialism and capitalism. Businessmen and government officials privately exchange charges of "Communism" and "neo-Panama."

The national mood of impatience has been aggravated by the economic situation. Mexico is experiencing its first serious inflation in 20 years—prices have increased by an average of 25 per cent in 12 months.

Perhaps as a diversion from his domestic troubles, Mr. Echeverria has directed much of his energy to foreign policy, turning Mexico from its traditional dependence on the United States to a position closer to that of other developing countries.

Mr. Echeverria openly supported the late Salvador Allende's government in Chile and has campaigned actively for Cuba's reintegration in the inter-American community, and he has also become a firm advocate of cartels among producers of raw materials.

Although none of Mexico's principal exports, coffee, sugar, cotton and semimanufactured goods, has benefited from such cartels, the President feels that they offer an opportunity for balancing the economic power of the developing and industrialized nations.

When Mr. Echeverria visited President Richard Nixon in Washington in June, 1972, he addressed Congress and surprised diplomats by saying: "It seems inexplicable that the United States in resolving complex problems with her enemies cannot be used to resolve simple problems with her friends." In his meeting with Mr. Ford, Mr. Echeverria is likely to emphasize that many of these

"simple problems" still require attention. The Mexican government would like:

- A new agreement to allow Mexican migrant workers to enter the United States for the fruit-picking season as a way of ending the illegal traffic of so-called wetbacks and easing rural unemployment here.

- A reduction of some U.S. trade barriers and an easing of the quota system that controls many Mexican agricultural exports.

- A "more understanding" approach by Washington to Mexico's proposal for a United Nations economic charter to guide relations between industrialized and developing nations.

However, the United States has already refused to accept restrictions on the activities of multinational corporations. Mexico, for its part, decreed last year that new foreign investors, in ventures with Mexican companies, can control no more than 49 per cent of the capital.

The recent discovery of large oil fields in southeast Mexico may have given the country its first strong bargaining position with the United States. The finds seem certain to make Mexico self-sufficient in oil and could make it a modest exporter.

Until now, Washington's policy toward Mexico has been one of quietly promoting a mood of po-

litical stability and security for U.S. investments while using Mexico as a "diplomatic bridge" to other, less staunch allies in Latin America, such as Chile under Mr. Allende, and Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela now.

But if Mexico's oil finds are as large as estimated, then bilateral relations with the United States may be transformed, particularly since Mexico's oil industry has been government-owned since 1938.

Even before the oil finds have been confirmed, Mr. Echeverria has declared that Mexico's oil strategy will be "profoundly nationalistic and anti-imperialist." It means that his government plans to develop the oil fields for Mexico's needs, not Washington's.

No Concessions to U.S. MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (AP).—Mr. Echeverria said yesterday that he would make no oil concessions to the United States when he meets President Ford. Thousands cheered as Mr. Echeverria made the remark in a speech at a ceremony marking the fourth anniversary of the death of Lázaro Cárdenas, a Mexican president who nationalized U.S. and British oil concerns in 1938.

Mr. Echeverria said the extent and wealth of Mexico's new oil finds have been exaggerated in an "international maneuver" to force Mexico to lower its oil prices.

## Years of Northerners in South Vietnam

Les M. Markham

(NYT)—Twenty years great exodus changed a torrent of political refugees—228,152, sent—fled from the South.

ming defeat of the predatory corps at Hu and the conclusion was agreements cata- zhi Minh and the Viet power in the North. fear, experiences of control and no small propaganda, many Vietnamese clambered and French air- warships and came to

worms of the fledgling of the late Ngo Dinh Diem and later president, deemed in part. In northern refugees have here; indeed, they many professions and critical second ranks including the army.

le material success, a fear, disorientation runs through refugee circles, for rise of freedom has id only by comparison Vietnam. And in the use and security are es.

## Customized Role

ngly, educated North- particularly Roman lesia, have now moved accustomed role of of their government. uneasy, knowing that ad campaign against ruption could explode thing much more or even benefit the i. Others have be- cated opponents of Nguyen Van Thieu, t the anti-Communist, e lost by default if he

own accounts, the feel at home in the re life is much easier re harsh Tonkin of ories. "Suppose Viet- gets unified," said An a prosperous business

## May Study Inner Swap Chile Says

JO, Oct. 20 (AP)— tary government an- riday that the Inter- ted Cross has told it Union may be willing plan under which Chile use some of its politi- cal Cuba and the Soviet likewise.

usto Pinochet, chief of ne Junta ruling Chile, al to release political are if Russia and Cuba equal number of po- ners.

d Cross in Chile com- this offer to Cuba, d said that the Soviet tied to the Red Cross ay be willing to study cal," a government said. He did not say Cuba had made any Red Cross.

eginning of September, here said there were 3000 imprisoned in later official reports igne has now dropped 800 as persons con- released.

as no immediate com- Moscow on the Chilean, but the Soviet govern- ment denounced an clean newspaper report about Chile.

consultant and former economics minister. "Will the North Vietnamese ever go back? Oh no. Only for a visit—to show off what they got in the South."

Many refugees from the North emphasize that the history of Vietnam is marked by migration southward—not unlike the Amer- ican's push westward in the 19th century—and that many authentic Southerners are removed from the North by only a few genera- tions.

## Positive Impact

Northerners proudly describe the positive impact they have had on the South, which they often regard with mixed sentiments. A lush land of opportunity whose inhabitants, in their view, tend to be "unenterprising, flabby, too easy-going."

Capt. Nguyen Ngoc Phach, an articulate officer of the Joint General Staff, maintains that the South was commercially "tame" until 1964. "The economy was run

by Chinese, the French, the Indians, not the Vietnamese," he explained.

Northern prominence in the liberal professions is indicated by examination results. A sampling of medical examinations for 1961 showed that 16 of 29 new doctors in the South had been born in the North; in 1970, a similar sampling showed that 48 of 100 were born in the North.

While statistics are not avail- able, it is generally agreed that a disproportionate number of Northerners are lawyers, judges and prosecutors.

South Vietnam's increasingly outspoken press is another profession where Northerners have left their mark. Northern jour- nalists and publishers are at least as numerous as their Southern counterparts.

Northerners argue with consid- erable persuasiveness that it is not clannishness that has advanced them across the professional spectrum but, rather, the chal-

lenge of being refugees and the rugged life many of them had led in the North. Some say their Southern-born children are getting lazy.

When it comes to the army—the fulcrum of power in South Vietnam—some Northerners main- tain that southern clannishness has cut them out of the topmost positions. Even so, Northerners can be found throughout the army in the ranks of colonels and majors, and two of South Viet- nam's top divisions, the Marines and the airborne, have a north- ern cast. Gen. Cao Van Vien, chief of the Joint General Staff, is a Northerner.

Diem used the Catholic refugees—the overwhelming percentage of those making the exodus—to buttress his government, so that the 1963 coup that cost him his life took on an anti-Northern tone that, as a refugee put it, "gave us a good example for some time." The Northerners did not abandon anti-Communism, how- ever, nor were they conspicuous in their opposition to the suc- cession of military governments that followed Diem. For a while, opposition was in the hands of Northern and central Buddhists.

However, a transformation is under way in some sections of the Northern Catholic community here, which is increasingly com- mitted to an anti-corruption campaign aimed at Mr. Thieu. The movement began four months ago with a strongly worded proclamation signed by 301 priests, a third of them migrants from the North.

It is clear that not all of the Catholic activists want to over- throw Mr. Thieu. "If we do it right, it will help the government, it will make it stronger," said the Rev. Pham Duc Sn, who led 26,000 Catholics out of Hung Yen Province 20 years ago. "There is still no alternative to Mr. Thieu."

## India's Woes Stir Rebirth Of Study of Gandhi's Ideas

By Jacques Leslie

NEW DELHI—A high-ranking Indian official with a photo- graph of Mahatma Gandhi in his anteroom, asked if Gandhian values had any impact on government policy, answered bluntly, "Not at all."

But almost 27 years after his assassination, a period in which Gandhi has been widely revered while his precepts have been ignored by government officials, there appears to be a renewal of interest in Gandhi's ideas. It seems to be promoted generally by a growing feeling that India is sinking into economic and moral decline and specifically by last year's huge increase in world oil prices.

B.G. Verghese, editor of the Hindustan Times, said: "Questioning has started because of the present economic and political crisis. People who had very little contact with Gandhi have, through their own analyses, arrived at certain conclusions which in some way hark back to Gandhi's thinking. I am of that category. India made a great mistake in 1947 [when it won independence] in entirely abandoning the Gandhian path and in adopting an elitist, Westernized, centralized, trickle-down-from-the-top model [of government] that persists today."

## Attention to 'Simplistic' Ideas

Attention is focusing on Gandhi's economic ideas, which until recently were generally regarded as backward and sim- plistic. He believed that India was best suited for a de- centralized economy relying on materials available within the country. Agriculture was to be predominant, and industry was to consist as much as possible of home-based factories.

"The petroleum crisis was a big shock to economists here," said Mrs. Devaki Jain, an economist and former university professor. "People thought, 'How right Gandhi was—we should have used resources available in India.'"

One result of the increase in oil prices has been a new interest in using simple alternatives—including cow dung—to oil products. India's Khadi (cloth) and Village Industries Commission, a government-supported Gandhian body, has been allocated about \$10 million to set up 20,000 home factories to transform dung into fertilizers and methane gas. During a previous 10-year period, the commission started only about 6,350 such plants.

Gandhi's appeals to cut consumption to the minimum and to live simply also have a new relevance because of India's economic crisis, Mrs. Jain believes. She has begun giving lectures on Gandhian values to students at wealthy New Delhi schools. "The students are ecstatic," she said. "Some want to do something to feel identity with the poor. Kids say they want to give up their lunch money or Coca-Cola."

## The Needs of the Masses

Some observers argue that because Gandhi was close to the masses, he intuitively understood their economic needs better than Western-oriented leaders who have ruled India since independence.

S.B. Kripalani, the 86-year-old former president of India's Congress party and a Gandhi associate, said: "We have a big population. Machinery is labor-saving, but we don't want to save labor. We want to utilize our labor. Our leaders were foolish to try to copy the West with large-scale industrialization. Gandhi's stress of honesty also seems relevant at a time when allegations of corruption, both within and outside government, seem to have reached unprecedented heights here. "Our present crisis is more than anything else a decline in moral integrity," Mr. Verghese said.

Despite the renewal of interest in Gandhi, even his sup- porters do not defend some of his positions. Gandhi's solution to India's population problem, for example, was sexual abstinence. While some supporters profess admiration for Gandhi's ascetic ways, few seriously argue that abstinence will be adopted as a curb to India's population growth.

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Keep up with what's new and choice in the book world—via the daily book reviews in the International Herald Tribune.

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It's fun to read the ads in the Herald Tribune—for people, places, goods and services all over Europe, all over the world.

## An airline should be big enough to design its own computer reservations system

...and small enough to serve you fresh-baked bread in a wicker basket.

Imagine an airline computer system so advanced that it is capable of making your reservations, giving you complete booking information and even the temperature of the water where you're going—all in the wink of an eye, from any of the airline's ticket offices on four continents.

It's not just imagination. It's TAPMATIC, the advanced computer reservations system of TAP, The Intercontinental Airline of Portugal. We're phasing it into operation immediately, and by 1975 it will be in full service.

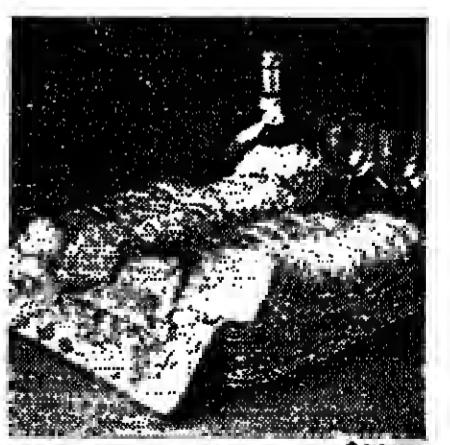
At the heart of TAPMATIC are two powerful IBM 370/158 computers. The curious thing is that these space-age machines will really help make us more human.

By taking over all of the little details, TAPMATIC will let us give you more personal attention when you fly TAP.

Personal attention is something our air personnel are already known for. You'll notice the difference aboard any TAP flight. Little things like the aroma of freshly-brewed coffee as you step aboard. And different kinds of Portuguese bread, fresh-baked and served in handmade wicker baskets. Just as though you were a guest in a Portuguese home.

Small airline warmth, big airline know-how—that's TAP. Fly us to Africa, Europe, North or South America. We're just your size.

We're as big as an airline should be.



**TAP**  
THE INTERCONTINENTAL  
AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

Offices in: Amsterdam; Beira; Bissau; Boston; Brussels; Buenos Aires; Copenhagen; Düsseldorf; Faro; Frankfurt; Funchal; Geneva; Hamburg; Johannesburg; Las Palmas; Lisbon; London; Lourenço Marques; Lumda; Madrid; Montreal; New York; Ponta; Porto; Porto Santo; Recife; Rio de Janeiro; S. Miguel; São Salazar; Santa Maria; São Paulo; São Tomé; Teicento; Zurich.



## omarket.

## Investors Sit on the Sidelines, But Bankers See Improvement

Oct. 20 (CMT)—In sitting on the sidelines, it is possible that interest rates have and short-term rates continue to decline. On the other hand, are at the worst of the week. Dollar rates are well below the previous week, but the Eurodollar cost (and willingness to invest) has been slow process, but one with dealers attempting to take a position in the secondary market. The prices of the smallest order, but no clear trend.

tributed this standpoint among himself, the possibility of a large amount of foreign exchange, particularly after the war, and that they would be able to pay the penalty interest rate on deposits.

Most experts expect a rise in dollar interest rates elsewhere and when this there will be less to move out of the country of the secondary market. It is critical since there can be a beneficial reopening of the market until it is manifested an ap- pealing term debt.

European dealers met last week under the aus- pices of the Association of In-

on.

In another case, a dealer who had his eye fixed to the news that would hold a large amount of Hill Samuel bonds when it was announced that the merchant bank stood to lose a large sum of money due to the mid-day closure of Bankhaus Herstatt in Cologne. Anticipating that the value of the bonds would fall, the dealer sold bonds he did not own to other dealers who did not yet know the situation. He thought correctly that he would be able to buy the bonds to cover his sales at a much lower price than he had sold them for and pocket the difference. The rub here was that the dealer was not taking a defensive action to protect an investment but was trying to make a speculative profit off other dealers.

## Economic Indicators

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### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

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	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	231.5	232.5	193.8
*Energy in circ.	\$75,944,000	\$75,322,000	\$89,118,000
*Total loans	\$132,978,000	\$132,492,000	\$111,633,000
*Auto production	2,656,326	2,656,326	2,656,326
Daily oil prod. (thble)	8,641,000	8,714,000	8,362,000
*Electricity prod.	2,656,326	2,656,326	2,656,326
*Elec Prod. kvw-hr.	34,927,000	34,353,000	35,318,000
*Bank failures	240	187	171

\*Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, and coal production, and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1 Sept.	Prior Month	1973
Employed .....	\$6,125,000	\$6,187,000	\$5,133,000
Unemployed .....	5,312,000	4,874,000	4,240,000
	Aug.		1972
Indus. Prod. ....	125.2	125.7	126.5
*Personal Income, \$1,163,200,000		\$1,158,500,000	\$1,067,500,000
*Money supply, \$286,900,000		\$289,000,000	\$266,200,000
Census price index	150.2	148.3	135.1
Consumer conts. etc.	170	177	189
*Mfr's inventories, \$138,247,000		\$126,731,000	\$114,967,000
*Exports, \$20,800,000		\$2,297,200	\$2,200,000
*Imports, \$3,551,800		\$3,035,500	\$4,610,500

\*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

**E.Restrained**

However, not all dealers were agreed that this short sale was in any way unethical.

in an event, Quebec's ban on the use of force would be a little less than being done by the latter statement. While no official sanctions are envisaged, damage to a firm's reputation, the possible loss of business and the loss of credit would probably be enough to enforce a code of ethics. The question of whether a moral standard should be established will probably be decided at the an-

## U.S. Economic Scene

## *The Stock Market: Will the Upturn Last?*

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Last Monday, just before noon, two security analysts were walking along Wall Street. "You're always skeptical at a turn," one analyst was overheard to muse. "Enjoy it while it lasts," his companion advised.

There was no question about it: the "it" under discussion, One of the strongest rallies in stock market history, appearing suddenly out of the blue when all hopes seemed lost, kept rolling along on the 15-point gain in the Dow Jones Industrial Average for that session came after a record weekly surge of more than 73 points.

Profit-taking soon followed, but a fresh note of cautious optimism has taken hold of the investment community. There is the feeling that the stock market—and the bond market, too—have pulled back from the brink in time to avoid complete disaster.

On Friday, the Dow industrials finished at 654.88, rounding out a seesaw week with a net loss of 3.29 points.

cheaper than at any time in the past eight years—any way you cut the pie." This is the assessment of George L. Hacker, research director of Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., Inc.

590-630 area by the Dow Industrials as a normal move after the October run-up, Mr. Hacker believes that the market "at this level discounts everything but a depression."

Blyth Eastman Dillon, which suggests a model portfolio for investors, currently has it divided 10 per cent in cash, 30 per cent equities. This portfolio's main stock groups consist of oil, drug,

chemical, paper and office-equipment shares.

What saved the stock market, at least for the time being, was the sharp drop in short-term interest rates that resulted from the sale of bonds and 60 per cent in the less restrictive monetary policy of the Federal Reserve. The

ed actually had signaled its intentions weeks earlier—a signal that meant the prime lending rate was destined to fall in domino fashion. But until big banks actually began cutting their rates on top-rated corporate borrowers, most money managers failed to heed the signal.

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The stock market opened last week on a high note, then went flat for two sessions and finished the rest of the week on a rising pitch.

tions for lower oil prices and profit taking were the main factors for the good and bad performances.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 15.33 points Monday, lost a total of 31.21 points the next two days and then rose 8.15 points Thursday and 3.44 points Friday.

the week, finishing at 634.88. In the preceding week, the average had achieved its largest gain in history by climbing 73.61 points. The upsurge was triggered by the fact that several major banks lowered their prime rate to 11 1/2 per cent from 11 3/4 per cent. Increased interest rates have been a prime factor in the market's decline this year.

The midweek weakness in stock prices was attributed partly to reports that the volume of all creditworthy corporate customers to 11 1/2 per cent.

reports that the surplus in oil production that was expected to help ease the high price of petroleum was evaporating. Aggravating the decline was considerable profit taking following the sharp run-up in stock prices of the previous week.

However, the move on Friday by two large banks, First National City Bank and Chemical Bank in cutting their prime rate to 11 1/4

The best stock performers this week were the oil-field equipment and heavy machinery manufacturers. Many of these issues registered

The money markets this week continued to show declines in short-term interest rates. The corporate bond market succeeded in handling a heavy round of new financing in good fashion.

\_\_\_\_\_

Last Friday, the First National City Bank started the banking industry on another downward move in the prime rate by going from 11 per cent from 11.5 per cent. The peak level of 12 per cent prevailed from early July to late September.

A look at the record shows the damage in cold, clinical figures that only hint at the financial life visited upon 31 million institutions and institutions such as pension funds, foundations and hospitals.

On Oct. 4 the Dow Industrials  
closed at 584.56, their lowest  
level in 5 dozen years. The record  
high was 1,051.70 on Jan. 11, 1973.  
Moreover, from the close on  
Aug. 9 (the day before Gerald  
Ford was sworn in as Presi-  
dent) to the Oct. 4 low, the Dow  
lost 300 points.

Measured in monetary terms, the damage is appalling. The market value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange dropped nearly \$400 billion from the end of 1972 to the end of September, 1974, a 21-month period that encompasses the swing from the Dow from its peak to its lowest year low. By the end of last month the market value of all major Board stocks had been chopped down to \$472 billion.

That cumulative 21-month decline in market value is an amount that could take care of the federal government's entire budget deficit for fiscal 1975 and still leave nearly \$100 billion to spare.

the consensus in Wall Street is that the stock market now faces a period of testing the Dow's year low—584.56—a process that may take weeks or even months. In any event, the recent string of losses has provided a psychological lift that is tremendously important.

# Over-Counter Market

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	L
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[illegible]

+07	viPARR	67937	4	63	64
+06	Penney	67938	4	63	64
+05	Penney	67939	87	96	96
+04	Penney	67940	5	94	96
+03	Penney	67941	21	62	62
+02	Penney	67942	21	62	62
+01	Penney	67943	60	85	84
-00	PenCo	67944	1	84	83
-01	Pen P	67945	94	82	82
-02	Pen P	67946	62	8	9
-03	viP JR	67947	1	84	8
-04	viPARR	67948	1	84	8
-05	Penney	67949	5	50	56
-06	Penney	67950	5	77	77
-07	Penney	67951	57	74	78
-08	Penney	67952	20	73	78
-09	Penney	67953	70	61	62
-10	Penney	67954	2	97	97
-11	Penney	67955	33	78	77
-12	Prizer	67956	66	78	77
-13	Prizer	67957	77	97	97
-14	Prizer	67958	5	25	25

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**-By Will Weng**

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60			61					62						63
64					65						66			
67					68						69			

ALGAEVA.	17	85	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES.	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.	9	49 <th>Shawers</th> <th>MADRID.</th> <td>21</td> <td>78<th>Cloudy</th></td>	Shawers	MADRID.	21	78 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
ANKARA.	21	74 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>MILAN.</th>	Cloudy	MILAN.	13	29 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
ANTWERP.	21	74 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>MONTREAL.</th>	Cloudy	MONTREAL.	1	31 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
BEIRUT.	23	82 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>MOSCOW.</th>	Cloudy	MOSCOW.	5	41 <th>Overcast</th>	Overcast
BELGRADE.	17	65 <th>Overcast</th> <th>NEW YORK.</th>	Overcast	NEW YORK.	12	23 <th>Fair</th>	Fair
BOMBAY.	19	56 <th>Overcast</th> <th>OSLO.</th>	Overcast	OSLO.	3	72 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.	10	50 <th>Shawers</th> <th>PARIS.</th>	Shawers	PARIS.	8	46 <th>Shawers</th>	Shawers
BUDAPEST.	19	56 <th>Rain</th> <th>PRAGUE.</th>	Rain	PRAGUE.	8	61 <th>Rain</th>	Rain
CAIRO.	21	74 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>ROME.</th>	Cloudy	ROME.	13	29 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.	21	70 <th>Fair</th> <th>SOFIA.</th>	Fair	SOFIA.	18	64 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
CHONGKING.	19	56 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>STOCKHOLM.</th>	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.	11	26 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
COSTA MEX. SOL.	23	72 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>TEHRAN.</th>	Cloudy	TEHRAN.	7	77 <th>Fair</th>	Fair
DUBLIN.	8	46 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>TEL AVIV.</th>	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.	29	84 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
GUANGHAI.	9	50 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>TOKYO.</th>	Cloudy	TOKYO.	11	26 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
FLORENCE.	16	61 <th>Overcast</th> <th>VENICE.</th>	Overcast	VENICE.	10	50 <th>Fair</th>	Fair
FRANKFURT.	6	43 <th>Rain</th> <th>VIENNA.</th>	Rain	VIENNA.	13	25 <th>Overcast</th>	Overcast
G. KENYA.	8	43 <th>Overcast</th> <th>WARSAW.</th>	Overcast	WARSAW.	11	26 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
HELSINKI.	4	42 <th>Overcast</th> <th>WASHINGTON.</th>	Overcast	WASHINGTON.	8	42 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.	20	68 <th>Cloudy</th> <th>ZURICH.</th>	Cloudy	ZURICH.	9	46 <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy

\* Overcast. † Overcast. U.S. Canada  
 in 1920 GMT.

[illegible]

**PEANUTS**

I SEE YOU GOT YOUR NEW PIANO.

YES, AND IF YOU SCRATCH IT WITH YOUR STUPID ELBOWS, I'LL POUND YOU!

ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR SERVICES?

NONE!

YOU NAME IT, ... WE DELIVER IT!

OK... DELIVER ME FROM EVIL...

PETER'S DELIVERY SERVICE

I'LL LOAN YOU THE TEN BUCKS IF YOU'LL SIGN AN I.O.U.

THAT'S AN INSULT! DON'T YOU TRUST ME?!

OF COURSE I TRUST YOU-- WERE BUDDIES!

BUT WHEN I DRAG YOU INTO COURT I WANT SOMETHING IN WRITING!

OW! OW! OOOOOW!

I PRACTICALLY BROKE MY LEG ON THAT STUPID FOOT LOCKER!

OW! OW!

OW! OW!

EVER SEE ANYONE WORK SO HARD TO GET OUT OF WORK?

YOU SEE A TROUBLED

...I DON'T KNOW HOW TO SAY THIS, BATES...

SAY WHAT?

...THEY'RE GOING TO SHOOT YOU AT DAWN

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THAT, WALTER CRONKITE COULDN'T HAVE SAID IT BETTER!

ALLOW ME--

GRR, GRR!

THANKS, AN FOR ANYTHIN' BSE YOU'VE EVER DONE FOR ME--

IS THERE ANYTHIN' I CAN DO BY WAY OF RETURN?

YES, DON'T

BUS STOP

BUT YOUR MFP, PAPA! AND YOUR ASTHMA!

NOW, NOW, NAMA!

READY TO FIRE CATAPULT.

GO AHEAD, BUZ..

CATAPULT, FIRE!

BLAM!

PUTTING A CRIMP IN KIRBY'S REPUTATION IS FUN, BUT NOW HE OUGHTA BE FINISHED OFF FOR GOOD.

AT LEAST YOU'VE PROVED YOUR INNOCENCE, SIR. THAT'S SOMETHING.

SHALL THANKS TO YOU, DESMOND.

IF YOU DIDN'T SPEND SO MUCH TIME SLEEPING, I WOULDN'T GET INTO THESE RIDICULOUS JAMS!

SUCCESS WHETS THE APPETITE OF CURE "THE CON" CONLY.

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Rearrange these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**RFAFE**

**LABY**

**TERAB**

**ACED**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: ANNUL FAMED JUGGLE INVEST

Answer: Revenge is sweet when you get this—EVEN

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

I SPENT ALL SUMMER COLLECTIN' THOSE BUGS, AN' IN TWO SECONDS... WHOOSH!

**ELIZABETH I**  
*A Biography*

Reviewed by Helen Rogan

**"ELIZABETH's life story is notorious for its bewildering problems,"** remarked J. N. Neale in the preface to his new life, written for more than 40 years. Elizabeth I dangled Europe with a carefully-staged display of queenly theatricals and her personal charm. Having vigorously executed "six or seven galliards of a morning" she would keep nervous councillors on their toes, as she veered between farsighted statesmanship and bouts of terrible hesitation. Her strategy of maintaining equilibrium—between Protestants and Catholics, Frenchmen and Spaniards, the young "swordsman" of her circle and the more pliant statesman "warmed by the light of the closest scrutiny from all concerned." This enabled later generations of historians to supplement their researches among enormous amounts of state papers with snippets from French, Spanish and other versions.

Paul Johnson, Elizabeth's new chronicler, brings his own "bewildering problems" to the task. As the controversial editor of the *New Statesman* (1956-1970), his left-wing view emanated from a decidedly tweedy life-style (lunch at the Beefeater Club, a Georgia house, the possession of a splendid hound) and a journalist who once led a demonstration to have a button sewn on at the Ritz. Johnson has in the past viewed people en masse from an uncomfortable distance, whether Beate fans with "huge faces, beasted with cheap confectionery and decorated with elaborate make-up" or holidaymakers "and Blackpool," those joyful, earthy battalions from Stoke and Oldham . . .

Johnson sees Elizabeth's reign primarily as the "story of how authority is preserved, and civil peace maintained, by the application of intellect." However, since he also believes that "moderation is the enemy of good scholarship," this political biography is less of a story than a procession of linked essays on Elizabeth's approach to the important issues of her reign: the succession, Spanish influence in the Low Countries, money problems, etc. The essays are solidly researched and annotated. They incorporate much recent research, backed up by a large bibliography. Still Johns' journalist pops up everywhere, for the book-viewing moments and its shagings.

Long experience of party politics has equipped Johnson to navigate the currents of Tudor diplomatic life. Plot and com are carefully, clearly etched. His sketches of Elizabeth men at court, especially ley, Leicester and the rack might with his broad Devocent, are convincingly. His reports of appetite for the miscellaneous, even tempted him into extenuation, building up that phere of treachery, con and tales of poison while the court, as Raleigh o "glow and shine like... wood."

Yet without a straight narrative framework, a static parade of figures and details can muddling. He occasionally es to fill in the background on the cost of a request, the power of Parliament, the judicial system; an fastens on his chosen suit with a detailed analysis.

Otherwise the book is ably unprovoking. Johnson remind us of the "comu that highly intelligent, and virtuous women rare themselves to men of cast," and, more obscure "and was a Cambric.

Johnson's view of Elizabeth's sober. He sees her as a strategist through and a "liberal conservative," servative intellectual, "a ale" pragmatist govern "consensus." His frame proaches offer few other than the story of the man's development thro 45 years as Queen. Iron diminishes her by trying her her due. Reluctant the depth of Elizabeth's al attachments or her ambivalence over marr makes light of them. encouragement of the Anjou's proposal to dis for a political gain, the and distress with which acted to its failure as "uncharacteristic." Neale and perhaps more pl "Hard as it is to look heart of this supreme there seems to have genuine—and pect—more and more. By of her life she had "content" and "tolerance." She died "mildly ill," easily like a ripe apple tree."

מ'ת"ק

Early in the United States Open Championship, Vlastimil Hort, the top Czech grandmaster who emerged as co-champion with Pal Benko, complained to me about Swiss system events, saying that they involved handicaps.

The Swiss system provides that in each round players with identical scores are paired. For the first round, the players are ranked according to their Elo ratings, so that player No. 1 meets player No. 272 and player No. 2 meets player No. 273, etc., in a 542-man field. Thus, from the start, player No. 1 faces a stronger opponent than his opponent's chief rival, player No. 2, faces.

So it continues throughout. Going into Round 6, for example, there were only four entrants with perfect scores. Accordingly, the highest rated player in the group, Hort with a rating of 2515, was paired with the third rated, Benko (2515), while the second rated, Samuel Reshevsky (2542) was paired with the fourth rated, Jan Jacobs (2300).

**Handicaps surmounted**

Nevertheless, while handicaps cannot be eliminated from the Swiss system, Hort has proved that he can be surmounted, not only winning from Benko while Reshevsky drew with Jacobs, but achieving his first place tie with a 10-2 score.

In the fifth round, Hort caught Frank Thormally, formerly of California and now with the York team, with a devastating pin that produced the victory.

Against Thormally's Scheveningen Variation, Thormally's 10 K-R1 and 11 N/4-K2 were much too passive, allowing Black an effortless development. However, after 10 B-E3, N-B3; 11 N-N3, P-QN4, it is still a question whether White can maintain the initiative.

Hort insured free play for his pieces by meeting

By Robert

BLACK/WHITE

WHITE/THO REALLY... 0-2  
Position after 29 ...R-R

... P-N5; 15 P-R, NcP-R ... We pressure on the h open queen bishop file w 16 ... QR-B1. Thormally, happy with the way things were going, aimed for Liquidation 18 N-Q3.

But, after Hort's 19 ... Q-M4, Thormally could not find his king pawn by Q-Q4 because of 20 ... K-B3. Thus, he had no alternative to offering the queen exchange by 20 Q-B3. He covered his pawn, 27 Kx but found himself in a difficult after Hort's 28 ... R-R1!

Thormally could not play P-QN4 because 29 ... B gains Hort a pawn; also B-Q2, R-R7; 30 B-B1 (30 B-R7, 31 R-E1, B-N5; 32 N1, B-B4; 33 B-E3, Rx3 34 BxR, P-Kf1 loses, as there is no defense to coming 35 ... P-K7.

Now was there escape B-B3, B-B4; 30 P-KN3, Q5; 31 B-E1, R-R6; 32 K P-Q5; 33 P-R7, P-R4; 34 B-B3, 35 R-E1, B-N5; 36 B-E3, B-B4. After Thormally 29 B-E1, however, Hort's 29 ... R-R8 tied White knots.

Hort's 30 ... P-Kf1 de white king air and after 33 ... N-N5, there was defense, since 34 P-R3, N 35 B-Q5, P-N3; 36 B-B4, N threatens 37 ... NcP-R. Hort's 36 ... NcR, Thormally too far behind in mate

SECRET

SAILMAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Thermally	Hot	Thermally	Hot
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 B-P2	P-N5
2 N-KB3	P-R3	15 P-P2	N-NP
3 P-K4	P-P4	16 P-K4	Q-R1
4 N-Q2	N-KB3	17 N-Q1	P-N
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	18 N-Q5	P-N
6 B-K2	Q-B2	19 Q-N2	P-OR4
7 P-Q3	P-Q3	20 Q-P2	Q-P2
8 P-B4	Q-K2	21 K-Q1	P-P
9 B-B3	Q-O	22 B-KN4	R-R1
10 K-R1	N-B3	23 N-B2	N-B2
11 P-K4	P-QN4	24 K-R2	R-R2
12 P-QN2	R-Q1	25 K-R1	B-N
13 P-QB3	B-N2	26 K-R2	P-Q4
			Resigns



